

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for the very thorough consideration given the present application.

Claims 1, 2, 4-12 and 14-19 are now present in this application. Claims 1 and 10 are independent. Claims 1 and 10 are amended, and claims 20 and 21 are canceled. No new matter is involved.

Reconsideration of this application, as amended is respectfully requested.

Acceptance of the Drawings

Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that the drawing amendments filed on December 22, 2006 are accepted.

Entry of Amendments

Applicants have amended claims 1 and 10 solely to overcome the rejections under 35 USC §112 to thereby reduce and simplify issues for purposes of appeal should the Examiner not agree that the claimed invention defines over the applied art, and to provide claim language with respect to which the Examiner will agree has full support in Applicants' disclosure and is clearly enabled, and is given patentable weight, to thereby place the Application in condition for allowance. These amendments will not require further consideration or search of the prior art. For at least these reasons, entry of the amendment is considered proper and is respectfully requested.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

Claims 1 and 10 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, first paragraph, for being based on a non-enabling disclosure. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Initially, Applicants respectfully submits that the Office Action does not make out a *prima facie* case of lack of enablement of the invention recited in claims 1 and 10.

An analysis of whether the claims under appeal are supported by an enabling disclosure requires a determination of whether that disclosure contained sufficient information regarding the subject matter of the appealed claims so as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. The test for enablement is whether one skilled in the art could make and use the claimed invention from the disclosure coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation. *See United States v, Telecommunications, Inc.*, 857 F.2d 778, 785, 8 USPQ2d 1217, 1223 (Fed, Cir, 1988), *cert. denied*, 109 S.Ct. 19 54 (1989); *In re Stephens*, 529 F.2d 1343, 1345, 188 USPQ 659, 661 (CCPA 1976). As framed by our reviewing court, the dispositive issue with regard to the first paragraph rejection is whether the disclosure is sufficient to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the claimed invention. *See Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 1463, 221 USPQ 481, 489 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

In order to make a rejection, the Examiner has the initial burden to establish a reasonable basis to question the enablement provided for the claimed invention. *See In re Wright*, 999 F.2d 1557, 1561-2, 27 USPQ2d 1510, 1513 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (Examiner must provide a reasonable explanation as to why the scope of protection provided by a claim is not adequately enabled by the disclosure). A disclosure which contains a teaching of the manner and process of making

and using an invention in terms which correspond in scope to those used in describing and defining the subject matter sought to be patented must be taken as being in compliance with the enablement requirement of 35 USC 112, first paragraph unless there is a reason for doubting the objective truths of the statements contained in the disclosure which must be relied on for enabling support. Assuming that sufficient reason for such doubt exists, a rejection for failure to teach how to make or use will be proper on that basis. *See In re Marzocchi*, 439 F.2d 220, 223, 169 USPQ 367, 369 (CCPA 1971).

Once the Examiner has established a reasonable basis to question the enablement provided for the claimed invention, the burden falls on the Applicants to present persuasive arguments, supported by suitable proof where necessary, that one skilled in the art would be able to make and use the claimed invention using the disclosure as a guide. *See In re Brandstadter*, 484 F.2d 1395, 1406, 179 USPQ 286, 294 (CCPA 1973). In making the determination of enablement, the Examiner shall consider the original disclosure and all evidence in the record, weighing evidence that supports enablement. The Applicants may attempt to overcome the Examiner's doubt about enablement by pointing to details in the disclosure but may not add new matter. The Applicants may also submit factual affidavits under 37 CFR 1.132 or cite references to show what one skilled in the art knew at the time of filing the application against evidence that the specification is not enabling.

Thus, the dispositive issue is whether the Applicants' disclosure, considering the level of skill in the art as of the date of the Applicants' application, would have enabled a person of such skill to make and use the claimed invention without undue experimentation. The threshold step

in resolving this issue is to determine whether the Examiner has met his burden of proof by advancing acceptable reasoning inconsistent with enablement.

Factors to be considered by an Examiner in determining whether a disclosure would require undue experimentation include (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount of guidance or direction presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those in the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claims. *See In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988), citing *Ex parte Formal*, 230 USPQ 546, 547 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1986).

Instead of addressing these factors, all that the rejection states is that an “S-shaped vertical cross-section” is critical or essential to the practice of the invention but is not enabled by the disclosure,” citing Fig. 7 and paragraph [0026] and citing the “*In re Mayhew*” decision.

The statement that the “S-shaped vertical cross-section” is critical or essential to the disclosure is unsupported by objective factual evidence. However, Applicants have recited it as part of the claimed invention, so it must be supported and enabled.

Applicants respectfully submit that what is actually recited in claims 1 and 10 is “a drain hose holder having an entrance and a guide part extending inside the cabinet and having an inverted S-shaped vertical cross-section so that the upper portion of the guide part is bent inward to facilitate insertion of the drain hose therein and to guide the hose downward.” This feature is clearly shown as element 612 in Fig. 7, for example. In this regard, Applicants respectfully submit that it has been held that drawings alone constitute proper disclosure even if what is shown in the drawings is accidental. *See Ex parte Prybil*, 156 USPQ 64 (Bd. Pat. App 1967).

Moreover, such disclosure is available for all that it teaches one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Meng and Driessen, 181 USPQ 94 (CCPA 1974) and In re Aslanian, 200 USPQ 500 (CCPA 1979).

In this Application, Fig. 7 clearly shows the inverted S-shaped guide part feature recited in claims 1 and 10, as element 612, and paragraph [0051] clearly states that the hose loading part 612 guides the drain hose downward and its vertical cross-section has a secondary-curve shape.

This secondary curve shape is clearly shown in Fig. 7 as having an S-shape.

Further, in this regard, it is also well settled that *ipsis verbis* disclosure is not necessary to satisfy the written description requirement of section 112. Instead, the disclosure need only reasonably convey to persons skilled in the art that the inventor had possession of the subject matter in question. In re Edwards , 568 F.2d 1349, 1351-52, 196 USPQ 465, 467 (CCPA 1978); and Fujikawa v. Wattanasen, 39 USPQ2d 1895 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Inspection of Fig. 7 clearly shows the inverted S-shape of element 612 in the vertical cross-section shown in Fig. 7.

Additionally, the outstanding Office Action has not addressed the aforementioned “Wands” factors at all, despite the fact that the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure clearly points out that these factors are to be considered in a rejection based on lack of enablement – see MPEP §§703.03(c) and 2164.01 et seq. This failure is considered fatal to the merits of providing a *prima facie* basis for the rejection. The aforementioned “Wands” factors include the amount of guidance or direction presented, the presence or absence of working examples, the nature of the invention, the state of the prior art, the relative skill of those in the art, the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and the breadth of the claims.

Instead of addressing the Wands factors, the Office Action totally fails to take them into consideration, thereby denying Applicants the substantive and procedural due process to which they are entitled under the Administrative Procedures Act (*see* in this regard, In re Zurko, 119 S.Ct. 1816, 50 USPQ2d 1930 (1999), and In re Gartside, 53 USPQ2d 1769 (Fed. Cir. 2000)) and failing to make out a *prima facie* case of lack of enablement.

Accordingly, the Examiner has not met the aforementioned initial burden to establish a reasonable basis to question the enablement provided for the claimed invention.

Therefore, the rejection appears to actually be based on a lack of written description type rejection. However, as pointed out above, Applicants' originally filed disclosure, which includes Fig. 7, clearly provides support for the claimed invention.

Thus, the Office Action fails to make out a *prima facie* case of failure to comply with 35 USC §112, first paragraph.

Nevertheless, in an attempt to resolve this issue Applicants' below-named representative contacted Examiner Riddleman on March 12, 2007 and proposed an amendment in an attempt to more clearly define the cross-sectional shape of the drain guide 612. Examiner Riddleman indicated that the amendment to claims 1 and 10 appeared to be a step in the right direction of clarifying the meaning of the terms in issue but indicated that he would have to review the proposed amendment after it was filed to determine if the amendment placed the claims in compliance with 35 USC §112.

In this regard, Applicants respectfully submit that the cross-sectional profile of guide part in amended claims 1 and 10 is well understood and corresponds to conventional and well known woodworking profiles, known as Ogee (also known as and Cyma Recta) and Cyma Reversa, as

shown, for example, in the attached two page document downloaded from Realtor Magazine Online, and has a concave arc flowing into a convex arc, or *vice versa*.

Applicants respectfully submit that the claimed invention, as amended, is clear and definite in the sense that one of ordinary skill in the art can easily determine its metes and bounds.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 USC § 112 second paragraph for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

This rejection is moot with respect to claims 20 and 21, which are canceled.

The Office Action asserts that the terminology “therein and downward” is confusing. The Office Action does not explain why this language is confusing and Applicants belief that the language in issue is clear and definite in meaning. Nevertheless, in the interest of expediting prosecution, the language in issue has been amended by changing “insertion of the drain hose therein” to -- insertion of the drain hose in the holder --; and by changing “to guide the hose downward“ to -- to guide the hose in a downward direction --.

Applicants respectfully submit that this amended claim language has a clear and definite meaning.

For these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1 and 10, as amended particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 2, 4-12 and 14-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over ASA. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Because the rejection is based on 35 U.S.C. § 103, what is in issue in such a rejection is "the invention as a whole," not just a few features of the claimed invention. Under 35 U.S.C. §103, " [a] patent may not be obtained . . . if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains." The determination under section 103 is whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See In re O'Farrell*, 853 F.2d 894, 902, 7 USPQ2d 1673, 1680 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In determining obviousness, the Examiner must explain what the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are and provide objective factual evidence to support a conclusion that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to achieve the claimed invention, which includes those missing features.

In the second place, in rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent on the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1073, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner is expected to make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), and to provide a reason why one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art would have been led to modify the prior art or to combine prior art references to arrive at the claimed invention. Such reason must stem from some teaching, suggestion or implication in the

prior art as a whole or knowledge generally available to one having ordinary skill in the art. Uniroyal Inc. v. F-Wiley Corp., 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 USPQ2d 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988); Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc., 776 F.2d 281, 293, 227 USPQ 657, 664 (Fed. Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 475 U.S. 1017 (1986); ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984). These showings by the Examiner are an essential part of complying with the burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Note, In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification. In re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be suggested or taught by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1970). All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art. In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

A showing of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the prior art references is an “essential evidentiary component of an obviousness holding.” C.R. Bard, Inc. v. M3 Sys. Inc., 157 F.3d 1340, 1352, 48 USPQ2d 1225, 1232 (Fed. Cir. 1998). This showing must be clear and particular, and broad conclusory statements about the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not “evidence.” See In re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994 at 1000, 50 USPQ2d 1614 at 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Moreover, a factual inquiry whether to modify a reference must be based on objective evidence of record, not merely conclusory statements of the Examiner. *See In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Initially, Applicants respectfully submit that Applicants' Figs. 1-4 do not disclose the subject matter of claims 1 and 10, from which claims 3-5, 8, 9, 13-15, 18 and 19 depend and, even if modified as suggested, would not result in, or otherwise render obvious, the claimed invention.

Moreover, the rejection is moot with respect to claims 20-21, which are canceled.

Independent claims 1 and 10, as amended, are not disclosed by the prior art shown in Applicants' Figs. 1-4. Claims 1 and 10, as amended, positively recite a combination of features including a drain hose holder having an entrance and a guide part extending inside the cabinet and having a cross-sectional profile of a double curve with the shape of an elongated S so that the upper portion of the guide part is bent inward to facilitate insertion of the drain hose therein and to guide the hose downward.

Figs. 1-4 clearly do not disclose this feature. Instead, Figs. 1-4 disclose a guide part that (1) has a completely concave cross section, instead of the recited S-shaped cross section, and (2) is completely devoid of an upper portion that is bent inward to facilitate insertion of the drain hose, as claimed.

Unfortunately, this rejection does not address the positively recited feature of a drain hose holder having an entrance and a guide part extending inside the cabinet and having a cross-sectional profile of a double curve with the shape of an elongated S, actually reading it out of the claims.

Applicants respectfully submit that this feature is fully supported in the Application as originally filed, is clear and definite, and has to be given patentable weight. The failure to give this feature patentable weight is not proper. In this regard, Applicants respectfully submit that all words in a claim have to be given patentable weight in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art. In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

With respect to the continued basis of the rejection on the “Harza” case, Applicants respectfully submit that that case provides no objective evidence of the desire of one of ordinary skill in the art to redesign the fundamental structure of Figs. 1-4 in such a counter-intuitive manner.

Independent claims 1 and 10, as amended, are not disclosed by the prior art shown in Applicants’ Figs. 1-4. Claims 1 and 10, as amended, positively recite a combination of features including a drain hose holder having an entrance and a guide part extending inside the cabinet and having a cross-sectional profile of a double curve with the shape of an elongated S so that the upper portion of the guide part is bent inward to facilitate insertion of the drain hose in the holder and to guide the hose in a downward direction.

Figs. 1-4 clearly do not disclose this feature. Instead, Figs. 1-4 disclose a guide part that (1) has a completely concave cross section, instead of the recited S-shaped cross section, and (2) is completely devoid of an upper portion that is bent inward to facilitate insertion of the drain hose, as claimed.

Applicants respectfully submit that reliance on this case is wholly inappropriate by terms of the USPTO’s own Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences decisions. In this regard, Applicants

reproduce the following statements from the Board's decision in Ex parte Granneman, 68 USPQ2d 1219 (BPAI 2003):

The examiner argues, in reliance upon In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960), that an additional reactor in Zinger's processing chamber would be a mere duplication of parts and, therefore, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art (answer, page 6).

The court in Harza stated that the only difference between the reference's structure for sealing concrete and that of Harza's claim 1 was that the reference's structure had only a single rib (i.e., arm) on each side of a web, whereas the claim required a plurality of such ribs. *See Harza*, 274 F.2d at 671, 124 USPQ at 380. The court stated that “[i]t is well settled that the mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced, and we are of the opinion that such is not the case here.” *Id.*

The examiner does not compare the facts in Harza with those in the present case and explain why, based upon this comparison, the legal conclusion in the present case should be the same as that in Harza. Instead, the examiner relies upon Harza as establishing a *per se* rule that duplication of parts is obvious. As stated by the Federal Circuit in In re Ochiai, 71 F.3d 1565, 1572, 37 USPQ2d 1127, 1133 (Fed. Cir. 1995), “reliance on *per se* rules of obviousness is legally incorrect and must cease.”

[1] For a *prima facie* case of obviousness to be established, the teachings from the prior art itself must appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to one of ordinary skill in the art. *See In re Rinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 1051, 189 USPQ 143, 147 (CCPA 1976). The mere fact that the prior art could be modified as proposed by the examiner is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *See In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The examiner must explain why the prior art would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art the desirability of the modification. *See Fritch*, 972 F.2d at 1266, 23 USPQ2d at 1783-84.

The examiner argues that one of ordinary skill in the art would have included an additional reactor in Zinger's processing chamber to permit simultaneous heat treatment of wafers in two boats and thereby increase the production capacity of the processing chamber (answer, pages 6-7). Zinger, however, uses multiple one-reactor processing chambers rather than multiple reactors within each processing chamber (figure 1). The examiner has not explained why the Zinger reference itself would have fairly suggested, to one of ordinary skill in the art, the desirability of using multiple reactors within a processing chamber rather than using Zinger's multiple one-reactor processing chambers.

For the above reasons we conclude that the examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the appellants' claimed invention.¹

In other words, the Examiner's reliance on this case to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the claimed invention is fundamentally improper.

The outstanding Office Action responds to these previously presented arguments by stating that they are vague allegations. Applicants respectfully disagree and submit these arguments clearly demonstrate that reliance on such case law as "In re Harza," alone to modify the APA to make the rejection is completely improper.

Furthermore, reliance on the "In re Dailey" decision after having been apprised of the impropriety of the same is also not considered proper.

The outstanding Office Action includes further remarks in this regard, such as (1) "applicant has failed to specifically claim an invention that is sufficiently different from the admitted prior art to avoid it," and (2) it is not counter-intuitive to slightly change the shape of the hose guide part – in fact it is likely that insertion of the hose would deform the shape of the hose guide part to resemble the claimed novelty," and (3) it is unclear how the claimed invention differs in solving the problem of holding and guiding a drain hose in a washing machine."

Applicants respectfully disagree with these two conclusions for a number of reasons.

Firstly, with respect to item (1), Applicants' claimed invention is defined in terms of the embodiment clearly disclosed in Figs. 6 and 7, which is definitely different than what is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The Office Action must be based on more than an improper "*per se*" rule of obviousness to render the claimed invention obvious, i.e., it must be based on objective factual evidence that would motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device disclosed in

Figs. 3 and 4 to arrive at the claimed invention.

Secondly, with respect to item (2), Figs. 3 and 4 contain no disclosure of any problem that needs to be solved and the Office Action has not presented any objective factual evidence that the device of Figs. 3 and 4 has a problem that needs to be solved. Only Applicants came up with that information and that part of Applicants' disclosure cannot be used against Applicants because to do so would be improper hindsight based solely on Applicants' disclosure.

Thirdly, with respect to item (2), even if the Office Action came up with objective factual evidence that there was a problem with the device of Figs. 3 and 4 (which it has not done), the Office Action would then have to provide objective factual evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art would be properly motivated to modify the device of Figs. 3 and 4 to arrive at the claimed invention. Instead of providing such objective factual evidence, the Office Action takes an unwarranted short cut by stating that it is not counter intuitive to change the shape of the hose guide part. However, this begs the question of what would motivate a skilled worker to do so when nothing of record discloses that a change of shape of the guide part is needed or desired or would solve this unstated and undisclosed problem.

Fourthly, with respect to item (3), this Application clearly states problems with Figs. 3 and 4 is (e.g., paragraphs [0018] and [0019]) and explicitly discloses solutions to those problems (e.g., paragraphs [0020] – [0073]).

Accordingly, and as stated in the Amendment filed on December 22, 2006, because Figs. 1-4 fail to disclose the claimed guide part feature which affects the operation of the claimed invention, and no objective evidence is shown of such a feature existing in the art, the motivation

for modifying Figs. 1-4 to provide that feature must be based on improper speculation and/or impermissible hindsight.

Thus, the Office Action fails to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the claimed invention.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection of claims 1-2, 4-12 and 14-21 are respectfully requested.

Additional Cited References

Because the remaining references cited by the Examiner, and discussed on page 8 of the outstanding Office Action, have not been utilized to reject the claims, but have merely been cited to show the state of the art, no comment need be made with respect thereto.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone Robert J. Webster, Registration No. 46,472, at (703) 205-8000, in the Washington, D.C. area.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

Application No. 10/722,456
Reply to Office Action of January 18, 2007

Docket No.: 0465-1101P

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: **April 18, 2007**

Respectfully submitted,

By *James T. Eller, Jr.* #40,953
James T. Eller, Jr.

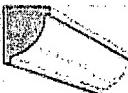
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Attachment: Realtor Magazine Online two page article showing architectural moldings

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Moldings



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Molding is used to create shadow and definition on a surface, to separate elements, to cover unsightly seams, a bring decorative detail into a room. In modern architecture, molding is used less than it is in decorative, tradition styles. Some typical uses for molding are door and window casings, crown molding (at the highest point on a wa baseboards (at the lowest point on the wall), and on furniture.

Moldings

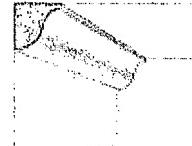
Cavetto

Cavetto is a concave molding that is a quarter-round. It is used for crown molding as a transition from wall to ceiling planes.



Cyma Recta

Cyma recta has a concave curve over a convex curve. It is essentially a cavetto over an ovolo and was traditionally used in Classical architecture in the cornice and architrave.



Cyma Reversa

Cyma reversa, also called an Ogee, is the opposite of cyma recta; it has a convex curve over a concave curve. Like Cyma Recta, it was used in Classical architecture in the cornice or architrave of a building.



Ovolo

Ovolo is a convex molding that is a quarter-round. It is a Classical molding that is often seen with decorative motif on it.



Scotia

Scotia is a concave molding that curves to a half-round creating a semi-circle or half an ellipse. It was typically used in Classical architecture at the base of a column.



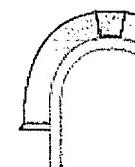
Torus

Torus is a convex molding that is a semi-circle or semi-ellipse. It might be used along the lower section of a cabinet and was commonly seen in the base of Classical columns.



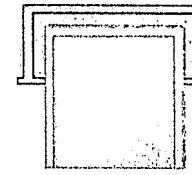
Hood

Hood molding is the projection from a wall over an arch. This type of molding, seen typically in Gothic architecture, was used to protect the archway from rainwater. It also serves as a decorative frame for the top of an arch.



Label

Label molding is a horizontal projection over a window or doorway that drops vertically to about a third of the way down the sides of the opening. This type of molding, like hood molding, is used to divert rainwater away from a doorway or window. Label molding was used in Gothic and Tudor architecture.



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